DESTRUCTION OF SAN JUAN.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The President of the United States, in reply to resdetions heretofore adopted by both Houses, laid before Congress yesterday a voluminous Correspondcace from the State and Navy Departments, conveying information in relation to the recent destruction of San Juan del Norte by the United States sloop-of-

war Cyane.

Not having obtained a copy of this correspondence satil a late hour last night, we are unable to publish it entire in this day's paper. We give, however, the material portion of it, the remainder being of less immaterial portion of it, the remainder being of less im-mediate consequence on account of the matters to which it relates being already familiar to the public.

which it relates being already familiar to the public. The letters deferred are:

1. A letter from Mr. Fabens to Mr. Marcy, dated the 1. Extended of Mr. Fabens to Mr. Marcy, dated the 1. Extended of merchandise from the Accessory Transit Company and in regard to the differences between that Company and the authorities of San Juan as to the jurisdiction over the territory known as Point Arenas

2. A letter from Mr. Fabens to Mr. Marcy, dated the 30th May, 1834, detailing the proceedings of the people of San Juan toward Mr. Borland, in consequence of his interference to prevent the arrest of Capt. Smith.

3. A letter from Mr. Borland to Mr. Marcy, dated the 30th May, 1834, describing the occurrences in which the

oth May, 1854, describing the occurrences in which the former became involved at San Juan, and informing the Department that he had organized a company of American citizens at that place to protect the persons and property

Americans.

A letter from Mr. Fabens to Mr. Marcy, dated the 16th 4. A letter from Mr. Fabens to Mr. Marey, dated the 16th June, 1854, stating that he did not think that any suitable indemnity could be obtained by the Transit Company from the people of San Juan unless the Government should take possession of and hold the entire territory of Mosquito.
5. A letter from Mr. Fabens to Mr. Marey, dated the light July, 1854, stating that the people of San Juan had refused to accord any indemnity or apology, and giving the particulars of the destruction of their town. The same information is contained in Commander Holling's letter inserted below.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Fabens.

Department of State, Washington, June 3, 1854.

Size: I presume an order will be sent out by the steamer which will leave Now-York on the 5th instant for San Juan to discharge the men who were employed by Mr. Borland for the protection of the life and property of American citizens at that place. One of our armed vessels will be ordered to visit San Juan. The conduct of the people there towards our citizens has attracted the attention of this Government, and will not be passed annoticed. The inhabitants of that place will be expected to make reparation for the wrongs and outrages they have committed. The case stated in your communication to this Department of the 15th ultimo presents a wrong which requires immediate reparation. As the pretented authorities of the town have volunteered to protect those who had stolen the property of the Accessory Transit Co., when brought within the territories over which they assume to exercise anthority, they will be held responsible to the amount thereof, and to make due reparation therefor. You will be so time in notifying them that this Government will require a restoration of or payment for the property taken to their town, and all damages sustained by their outrageous conduct in preventing the Company from repossessing itself of it. In other respects their conduct has been such toward our citizons as to require the interposition of this Government for obtaining redress, and it is expected the people at that place will be prepared to make it in a satisfactory manner. I shall communicate with you more fully on this subject by the opportunity which will be afforded by the national ship about to be sent to San Juan.

I sm. Sir, respectably, your obd't servant, W. L. MARCY. be sent to San Juan.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your old't servant, W. L. MARCY.
JOSEPH W. FAREYS, Esq., U. S. Commercial Agent at San Juan
de Nicaregus.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Fabens.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Fabens.

Department or State, Washington, June 9, 1254.

Sine: Commander Hollins of the United States Navy.
will immediately proceed in a national ship to San Juan
de Nicaregas, for the purpose in part indicated in my communication to you of the 3d inst.

The rumor which has just reached here embarrasses the
Government in indicating the course which it will be proper
for him to pursue on arriving at that place. It is said that
the pretended political and civil authority at that place is
dissolved. Should this prove to be true, there will be no
organized body upon which a demand for redress can be
made, or from which a proper indemnity for injuries or insults can be received. But the individuals who have participated in the infliction of the wrongs cannot escape from
responsibilities resulting from the conduct of the late palitical arganization at that place.

seals can be received. But he wrongs cannot escape from responsibilities resulting from the conduct of the late political organization at that place.

You were instructed in my former letter to notify the people of San Jaan to repair the injury they have caused to the Accessory Transit Company by withholding from it the property which had been stolen and taken to San Jaan, and by protecting the persons who were guilty of the felony. It is hoped that the town will have adjusted the matter to the entire satisfaction of the Company; and in that way Commander Hollins will be relieved from the disagreeable necessity of taking any action in regard to that subject. You will, on the arrival of Commander Hollins, explain to him what has been done in that matter.

Mr. Borland, our Minister to Central America, has regresented to this Government that, while recently at San Juan, be was insufied by the authorities or people of that place. An indignity offered to the patien, as well as to him individually, cannot be permitted to pass nanoticed. If done by order of the authorities of the place, they sanst answer for it in their assumed political shoracter. Nothing short of an apology for the outrage will save the place from the intliction that such an act justly merits. It is expected that this apology will be promptly mode, and satisfactory assurances given to Commander Hollins of future good conduct toward the United States and public functionaries who may in turne to at that place.

If the outrage was committed by lawless individuals, without the authority or connivance of the town, then it is clearly the duty of those who exercise the civil power at San Juan to inflict upon them exemplary punishment. clearly the duty of those who exercise the civil power at San Juan to inflict upon them exemplary punishment. The neglect to bring them to justice is assuming, on the part of the nominal magistrates there, the responsibility for the acts of these individuals. In such a case, not to punial is an implied sanction of the acts of the transgressors. It is hoped that the authorities will be prepared to satisfy Commander Hollins that they have done what was injumbent on them in the way of bringing the offenders to punishment.

in sumbers on mean in the punishment.

You will confer freely with Commander Hollins, and furnish him with all the information you possess in relation to the condition of things at San Juan.

to the condition of things at San Juan.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH W. FARNS, Est.

8. S. Commercial Agent at San Juan del Norte.

Instructions to Commander Hollins.

Instructions to Commander Hollins.

Navy Department, June 10, 1854.

Sir: The Government has recently received intelligence that the interests of our countrymen require the presence of a national vessel at San Juan, or Greytown, and from your experience in that region, and confidence in your energy and prudence, and in pursuance of the wishes of the President, the Department has concluded to direct that you proceed with the Cyane to that port so soon as she can be fully ready for the cruise.

The property of the American citizens interested in the Accessory Transit Company, it is said, has been unlawfully detained by persons residing in Greytown. Apprehension is felt that further outrages will be committed. Our Minister, Mr. Borland, has been treated with rudeness and disrespect.

You will, however, learn from Mr. Fabens, Comm

You will, however, learn from Mr. Fabens, Commercial Agent at Greytown, more particularly the conduct of those people, and the views of our Government, which have been communicated to him from the State Department. You will consult with him freely, and ascertain the true state of the facts.

Now, it is very desirable that these people should be taught that the United States will not tolerate these outrages, and that they have the power and the determination to check them. It is, however, very much to be hoped that you can effect the purposes of your visit without a resort to violence and destruction of property and loss of life. The presence of your vessel will, no doubt, work much good. The Department reposes much in your prudence and good sense.

dence and good sense.

Former dispatches have acquainted you with the peculiar political position of this town, and of the relations of our Government to it. You will remain there no longer our coverament to it. You will remain there no longer than you may deem necessary, as it is a warm and un-healthy climate. You will advise the Department of your movements, and after leaving Greytown you will touch at Pensacola, and receive orders from Commodore New-ten there, if not earlier, as you will constitute a part of his squadrop.

ron.
I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.
J. C. DOBBIN. Commander George N. Hollins, Commanding U. S. ship Cyane, New-York.

Commander Hollins to Mr. Fabens.

Commander Hollins to Mr. Fabens.

U. S. Ship CTANE,
Harbor of San Juan del Norte, July 11, 1854. \
Sir. I am directed by the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, by an order bearing date June 10 1834, to communicate with you in reference to the action taken by the people of San Juan del Norte upon certain demands made upon them by the Government of the United States for outrages committed on the property of the Accessory Transit Company and the person of Mr. Borland, our Minister to Central America.

Be pleased to inform me if the result of the demand has been of such character as to accord with the purport of your instructions.

your instructions.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient ser

GEO. N. HOLLINS, Commander.

JOSEPH W. FARENS, Req., U. S. Commercial Agent, San Juan del Norte.

Mr. Fabens to Commander Hollins.

U. S. CONNERCIAL AGENCY.

SAN JEAN DEL NORTE, Jaly 12, 1854.)

FSIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday. In reply, I have to observe that, in accordance with instructions from the Department of State at Washington, bearing date June 3, 1854. I notified the people of San Juan del Norte that the United States Government would demand of them payment for the property feloniously taken by and with their countenance and consent from the Accessory Transit Company, and all demance sufferce and to be suffered by the said company. demages suffered and to be suffered by the said company Armedia to promise, a stormer was sent to town precision for extending the manufacture of the total and to assist of right, for six years.

already made by the said company for outrages committed upon their property in March, 1853. To this notice and demand (copy of which I herewith annex, marked A) no official reply has been given; but I have incidentally learned that the people of the town have fully decided not to accede to any demands of the Transit Company or Government of the United States as reparation for wrongs by them committed. A second demand for satisfaction was made yesterday evening, (copy herewith annexed, marked B.) which is now is the hands of the people. I learn from the late acting Mayor that the demand for redress therein made will not be complied with.

As regards the insult offered to Mr. Borland, our Minister to Central America, I have to inform you that, so far from any apology having been offered by the town or its authorities, or any steps having been taken to bring the perpetrators thereof to justice, the chef actors and instigators are now in undisputed possession of the town, its arms and ammunition, and they the people of the town are thus virtually countenancing and approving the indignity to the present moment.

nity to the present moment.

I am, dr. very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOSEPH W. FABENS.

Geo. N. Hollins, Commander U. S. ship Cyane, in harbor of St

June 1.

[A.] Commercial Agency of U. S. of America, (San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, June 24, 1854.)

To those uses or totally pretending to and exercising authority in San Juan del Norte.

Gentlement will require of the pretended authorities of the town of San Juan del Norte, restoration of or pay ment for the property brought within the territories of the town of San Juan del Norte, restoration of or pay ment for the property brought within the territories of the town of San Juan del Norte, restoration of or pay ment for the property brought within the territories of the town of San Juan del Norte, restoration of or pay ment for the property brought within the territories of the town of San Juan del May 12, 1854, and all damages sustained by their outrageous conduct in preventing the said company from repossessing itself of it. I do therefore hereby demand of you immediate restoration of the aforesaid property. I am not prepared to put an estimate upon it at this moment, or to make the smooth of damages suffered by the Francit Company in consequence of your outrageous conduct toward their agent and employes while acideavoring to retake possession of the same, and upon subsequent occasions connected increwith. It is expected that for this, as well as for their conduct in other respects toward American citizens, the people of the same, and upon subsequent occasions connected increwith. It is expected that for this, as well as for their conduct in other respects toward American citizens, the people of the town will be prepared to afford redress in a satisfactory manner. There is likewise and outstanding claim of the Accessory Transit Company versus the acting authorities of San Juan del Norte for the same of se,000, as a remuneration for the surface of the desirnation of their building on Point Arenas, in the month of cei Norte for the sam of \$5,000, as reinhardada to be satisfained by the Company in consequence of the desiruction of their building on Point Arenas, in the month of March, 1823, by the said acting authorities, which claim was duly presented by Abraham Banker, agent of said company, on the 25th of June, 1823.

I am gentlemen, your obedient serial, JOSEPH W. FABENS, U. S. Commercial Agent.

I am gentlemen, your obedient servani.

U. S. Commercial Agent.

U. S. Commercial Agent.

U. S. Commercial Agent.

(B.) Commercial Agent.

Sas Juan del Norte, Nientagua, July 11, 184.

To those now or listely preleading to and eccretising authority in and to the people of San Juan del Norte.

Gentlemen of the Government of the United States of America, I notified you that the said Government wound require of you immediate reparation for the property belonging to the Accessory Transit Company, which was stolen from the said company and received by you, as specified in my letter of that date, as well as for all damages suffered by their agents and employes while endeavoring to repossess themselves of the same. I have now, acting in concert with Commander Hollins, of the United States ship Cyane, at present in this harbor, to dominal of you immediate payment of the sue of extrem thousand dolfars, which has been adjudged to be the proper sam for you to pay for the said property and the gross outrages perpetrated by you upon the persons of American chizens, as set forth in protests of Mr. Scott of the 12th May last, copies of which has been adjudged and the gross outrages perpetrated by you upon the persons of American chizens, as set forth in protests of Mr. Scott of the 12th May last, copies of which has been acting authorities of San Juan del Norte, for the sum of eight thousand dollars, as specified in my letter to you of the 24th cit. This you will be likewise expected to pay forthwith.

For the indicative offered to the United States of American clied.

letter to you of the 24th cit. This you will be likewise expected to pay forthwith.

For the indignity offered to the United States of Amorica in the conduct of the authorities and people of this town toward their Minister, Mr. Boriand, while recently at this place, nothing short of an apology promptly made, and satisfactory assurances given to Commander Hollins of future good behavior on the part of the said authorities and people toward the United States and her public functionances who may in future be here, will save the place from the indiction which its late acts justly merit.

Your bedderit servant.

Your obedient servant, JOSEPH W. FABENS, United States Commercial Agent.

Commander Hollins to Mr. Fabens.

Commander Hollins to Mr. Fabens.

VESTES STATES SHIP CYANE, ?

Harbor of San Juan dei Norte, July 12, 1854. \$

Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, in reference to the unsuccessful result of the demands of the Government of the United States upon the town of San Juan dei Norte.

It is with deep regret I find myself compelled, in ebedience to my orders, to make use of the force at my command for the purpose of enforcing the demand of our Government, and obtaining that reparation so justify due for the outrages committed.

Inclosed I have perpared a proclamation, setting forth my determination and the course I shall pursue, which will be peeted in the public places of the town you may designate as protex.

will be pested in the public places of the town you may designate as proper.

Any assistance you may require for the purpose of removing the archives of the Commercial Agency, &c., will be farmished at your request.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obesident servant.

GEO. N. HOLLINS, Commander.

JOSEPH W. FARESS, Esc.,

United States Commercial Agent, San Juan.

To all men to whom these protecties shall come, or to whom they may concern, greating.

Know ye, that whereas certain gross outrages have at sundry times been penetrated by the "authorities" (so called) and people of San Juan del Norteupon the persons and property of American citizens at that place and vicinity; and, whereas, a serious insult and indignity has been chered to the United States in the conduct of the said antherity and people toward Mr. Borland, United States

chered to the United States in the Conduct of the Satas Minister to Central America, for which outrage and insult no indemnity has been given and no satisfactory reply returned to demands already made:

Now, therefore, I, George N. Hollins, commander of the

Now, therefore, I, George N. Hollins, commander of the United States sloop of war Cyane, by virtue of my instructions from the United States Government at Washington, Go hereby solemnly proclaim and declare that if the demands for satisfaction in the matters above-named, specified in the letter of Mr. Fatens, United States Commercial Agent, dated 11th inst., are not forthwith complied with, I shall, at 2 o'clock A. M., of to-merrow, 13th inst., proceed to hombard the town of San Juan del Norte aforesaid, to the end that the rights of our country and citizens may be vindicated, and as a guarantee for tuture protection.

GEORGE N. MOLLINS, Commander U. S. ship Cyane, Harbor of San Juan del Norte Nortrague.

Commander Hollins to Mr. Dobbin.

Commander Hollins to Mr. Dobbin.

UNITED STATES SHIP CYARE, (at anchor,):
HARREE SAY JUAN DEL NORT, Niceragna, July 18, 1894.

Ship: I have the konor to report my arrival at this port on the lith inst., after a teclions passage of twenty-two days. On the 28th ult., when off the Bermudas, the small pox, in its most virulent form, made its appearance on board, in the person of one of the crew, who is now in a precarious condition. The usual measures have been taken to prevent, if possible, the extension of the disease, which I hope may prove successful.

Immediately on my arrival I communicated with Mr. Joseph W. Fabens, the representative of the United States at this place, and delivered into his hands the dispatch forwarded through me from the Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of the Department of State, of which I had been honored with a copy. After due consultation with Mr. Fabens, I learned the demand made by him, by order of the State Department, upon the town of San Juan, had not only been treated with contempt, but threats of future violence toward American citizens and property were publicly made, if an opportunity should offer. After due deliberation, it was thought expedient to make a final demand upon the inhabitants for an indemnity for hyuries sustained by citizens of the United States, and for an apolegy of a satisfactory character for the insult recently given to Mr. Bolland, our Minister to Central America.

In accordance with this decision, Mr. Fabens was directed to communicate with the agents of the Trainsit Company, and determine upon the amount of indemnity commensurate with their losses, and the sum of \$16,000 was agreed upon as the smallest sum admissable under the circumstances, which, with a previous demand already made of \$5,000, made the sum total of \$24,000. From my knowledge of the injuries, &c., sustained, and the fature detrinent of the Company, &c., this sum seemed to be no more than just. I directed Mr. Fabens to make a last appeal to the people of San Juan before decisive measures wer

12th inst., with its contents is answer to mine of the day preceding.

As the result of the demand was entirely unsatisfactory, in my asswer to Mr. Fabens, to his communication, I inclosed him a copy of a proclamation to the people of the town, which was posted in the most public places, and perused by all. Shortly after, on the morning of the 12th, as an earnest of my intentions, as set forth in the proclamation, at the request of Mr. Fabens, a guard of marines and seamen, under the command of Lieutenants Pickering and Fauntleroy, were ordered on shere, to secure the arms and ammunition, as an evident disposition was existing among the people to make an improper use of them; and also to assist and protect Mr. Fabens and others in the removal of their property.

their property.

This duty was quickly performed by the officers This duty was quickly performed by the officers of the command, and the arms, &c., deposited on Point Arenas, in charge of the agent of the Transit Company, to await future disposition. At the same time, foreigners generally, and those favorable to the United States, were notified that a steamer would be in readiness on the merning of the day of the bombardment, to convey such as were disposed to a place of safety.

Cemmander and Lieut, Jolly, of her Britannic Majesty's schooner Bermuoa, at anchor in this harbor, was also notified by me, in person, of my intentions on the morrow, and a tender of assistance was made to him, for the purpose of removing any property or persons of Great Britain.

and a tender of assumption of Great Britsin.

This offer was met by his communication, and responded

such as were disposed to take advantage of the op-portunity. A few only accepted the profiered assistance, and were conveyed to Point Arenas. The majority of the inhabitants, either from fright or a wish to set at defiance the threats made against the town, had left or were willing to remain and risk the consequences. I had hoped the show of determination on the part of the ship would, at this stage of the proceedings, have brought about a sails-factory adjustment of the differences in question, but a total disregard and contempt toward the Government of the United States determined me to execute my threat to the letter.

At 2 A. M., on the morning of the 12th just., our batteries were opened on the town, with shot and shells, for three quarters of an heur, followed by an intermission of the same time, when they were opened again for half an hour, followed by a second intermission of three hours, at the expiration of this interval the firing was recommenced, and continued for 20 minutes, when the head and ment expiration of this interval the initial was assumed continued for 20 minutes, when the bombardine occard. The object of these several intervals in the bot baroment, was that an opportunity to treat and satisfact rily arrange matters might be furnished the inhabitants the town. No adventage was taken of the consideration

ceased. The object of these several intervals in the bombaroment, was that an opportunity to treat and satisfactorily arrange matters might be farmashed the inhabitants of the town. No advenings was taken of the consideration shown them, and at 4 o clock, P. M., a command under Lieurs. Pickering and Fauntleroy was sent en shore with orders to complete the destruction of the town by fire.

The property of Mr. de Barwell, a Franchman, was directed to be exempted from the destruction if possible, as I had learned he had protested and held himself alloof as far as possible sgainst any cooperation with the town's people, or pretended authorities of San Juan.

The town was these destroyed for the greater part in the short space of two hours. No lives were lost, although an attack was made by an armed party on the command of Lieutenants Pickering and Fauntleroy, but on the volley being returned the attacking party fled. The shots were returned more for the purpose of frightening than destroying life, and had the desired effect. The execution done by our shot and shells amounted to the almost total destruction of the buildings, but it was thought best to make the punishment of such a character as to inculcate a lesson never to be forgotten by those who have for so long a time set at defiance all warnings, and satisfy the whole world that the United States have the power and determination to enforce that reparation and respect due them as a Government, in whatever quarter the outrages may be committed.

The reyal mail packet Desarrives in the method during the configuration of the town, but left immediately, taking with her in tow H. B. M. schooner Bermida, thus leaving the Righlsh subjects referred to in the communication of the Bermida was made with the Cyane prior to his departure; but I am informed be carried with him a number of the principal participators in the outrages that have been committed by the town of San Juan, and among them the former mayor, a Mr. Martin.

I shall, in accordance with the order of the de

e year. . I have incidentally learned that the remains of Purse I have incidentally learned that the remains of the Ashmun, interred at this place some two years since, have not received that attention a decent respect for the dead would seem to demand, and I have, therefore, taken the liberty to exhause them for transportation to the North, being satisfied the step will be gratifying to the friends of the deceased, and will meet with the approbation of the description. the deceased, and will meet with the approbation of the department.

Permit me to call the attention of the Department to the

Fermit me to call the attention of the Department to the handsome and orderly manner in which the officers and crew of the ship I have the honor to command have executed all orders and duties assigned them during our recent difficulties. None could have done better. I may absert for to the attention and kindness of the agents of the Transit Company toward the ship, and such unfortunates of San Juain as were worthy of their hospitality and kindly offers. Hoping the course I have persued in reintent to the affairs of this place, and ray intention of proceeding direct to the north, may meet with the unqualified approval of the Department, I will bring my communication to a close, respectfully asking orders in company with Mr. Fabens to Washington, on the announcement of the arrival of the ship by telegraph.

I have honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, Ac., your more chedient servant.

Hon, J. C. Dozany, Secretary of the Navy.

Hop. J. C. Donnin, Secretary of the Navy.

How. J. C. Dorne. Secretary of the Navy.

Lieutenant Jolley, British Navy, to Commander Hollons.

II. M. S. Bermuda, Grevrows.

Mosquiro, July 12, 1854.

Sir. After due deliberation upon the commander to which I this morning had the honor to receive from you atongside her Majesty's schooner under my command. I consider it my duty to enter my most solemn protest against the course you then infimated to me that you intended to pursue towards the city of Greytown.

The inhabitants of this city, as well as the houses and property, are entirely defenseless and quite at your mercy. I do therefore notity you that such an act will be without precedent among envilved intions: and I beg to call your attention to the fact that a large amount of property of British so jects, as well as others, which it is my duty to protect, will be destroyed, but the force under juny sommand is so totally inadequate for this protection scalars the Cyane. I can only enter this my protest.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedier servant.

W. D. JULLEY, Commender Hollins.

Commender Holliss, Lieutenant and Commu-United States ship-of-war Cyane.

Reply of Commander Hollins.

UNITED STATES SHIP CYASE. (at anchor.)

San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, July 12, 12-2, 2

Sin: I have the homor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and sincerely regret you should feel yourself necessitated to protest against the action I am about to take in relation to the city of San Juan del Norte.

The people of San Juan del Norte have seen fit to commit outrages upon the property and persons of citizens of

The people of San Juan del Norie have seen it to com-mit outrages upon the property and persons of citicons of the United States after a manner only to be regarded as-piratical, and I sm directed to enforce that reparation de-mended by my Government. Be assured I sympathize with yourself in the risk of English subjects and property under the circumstances, and regret exceedingly the force under your command is not doubly equal to that of the

Cyane.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient rervant,

(E.O. N. HOLLINS, Commander,
W. D. JOLLEY, Lieut, and Com. H. B. M. S. Bermada.

COLT'S PATENT EXTENSION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: The Washington papers declining to publish the following, "lest it should open their columns to discussion," I ask to submit it through your journal. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 26, 1854.

Washing found an opportunity during my examination before the Colt Committee, I now state, for the benefit of whom it may concern, that I have made diligent inquiry of a member of the Committee on Patents of the House of Representatives, and cannot discover any testimony on which the report was made recom any testimony on which the report was made recom-mending the extension of Colt's patent, except an un-sworn statement of Sam. Colt, apparently in the handwriting of E. N. Dickerson. From a close scrutiny of that paper I find no statement even which can be construed to contradict the evidence on which the Committee of Patents founded its report that Cols

had made over a million of dollars already.

The whole statement in the petition or paper in Colt's name which shows how it stands is in the fol-

lowing passage:

"Your petitioner has not realized any profit out of the manufacture of his arms, except what has been returned in the machinery, tools and property with which he continues the manufacture, and excepting a small fund which is now appropriated to the erection of a large armory at Hartford, and which will be insufficient for the purpose of com-

ford, and which was a please of the paper to show the cost and please of these tools, machinery and property; nor of the amount of the small sum to build a "large armory." the amount of the small sum to build a "large armory."
Nothing to indicate the cost of either the English or
American "armories:" and nothing whatever to contradict the statement in the Report of the Commissiener of Patents, about a couple of million of dollars
already secured to Colt by this "Patent Arms."

Nor is there any evidence to lessen the sum indicated
in the following letter received by me from the son of

the inventor of the Cotton Gin.

The inventor of the Cotton Gin.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Feb. 17, 1854.

H. H. Day, Esq.: Deer Sir—I am gind to see that you are using your influence against the extension of Cot's Fatent. He has been most liberally rewarded for all his Patents on Fistols, and none but these who are wilfully ignorant of the facts, would for one moment pretend that Cot has the shadow of a claim to have his petition granted by Congress. As far as I can ascertain reliable information, his profits, already accrued, are nearer two millions than one, and I think the next three years will give a milion and a half of profits. I hope you will continue to lift your voice and pen against this act of gross injustice, if passed. It is one which will disgrace our National Assembly and destroy the people's trust is the wisdom or integrity of their Representatives.

Your respectfully.

I informed the Committee of Investigation, that I had this letter, but it was not called for. With a view to satisfy my own judgment, and be more fully prepared to give information before the Committee, after I received my summons to appear before them at Washing.

ceived my summons to appear before them at Washingceived my summous to appear before them at valuing ton, I made particular inquiries of the principal dealers and manufacturers in New-York, and I am satisfied, that if the testimony is sought for, and is proper, in the present stage of the proceeding before Congress, that the facts stated by Mr. Whitney can be readily ob-tained, and such proofs as will be found incon-

Under these circumstances, with the facts entirely accessible to Congress, I felt some surprise to hear it so confidently stated by some herethat Colt's bill would pass. Yet I confess my surprise was lessened when I discovered a bill, reported in the Senate from the Committee on Patents of that august body, which makes or extending all original patents, as a matter

The passage of this bill, which contains thirty sections, would effect as much property as all the legislation of Congress for two years past. Take an instance: Our entire railroad interests use patented inventions in working their roads—pass this bill and the railroad interest of the country would be fleeced a hundred millions of dollars by it !—pass this bill and every patentee and assignee will extend his patent. And what would be its effect upon the factories and workshops of the country, and in its ramifying effects—its operation upon the toiling masses: ramifying effects—its operation upon the toiling masses: for in one shape or another it all comes out of them. Its inevitable legitimate operation would be to take from the laboring masses and give to the already wealthy

undreds of millions of dollars.

This is not the worst feature of the bill. The same bill gives to a Court of Equity, without the aid of a Jury, and at the eptien of the Judge, the power to pass upon conflicting and contending claimants to a title to a patent, and empowers him, though a master, to assess damages, and then treble them, and enter the state of the up final decrees in actions for infringements. Thus concluding questions of fact, without the aid of a Jury: thus, so far as patent property is concerned, or liberty, or character, in that connection can be affected, depriving a citizen of that constitutional pro-

ection so dear to us all.

The largest lobby now remaining in Washington is The largest lobby now remaining in Washington is that favoring these patent schemes. It remains to be seen whether they will succeed or not. It is reported that as many as seventy-five members of the House, and of the highest talents and respectability are advocates for these patent bilis—but more particularly Colt's bill. If that bill is passed, I hope no other measure will pass of such a character as will arouse the masses of the people to become further prejudiced against the men of genius of our land, for whose real nefit so little has ever been done by our National Legislature.
Were I asked what I would do, my asswer would

Were I asked what I would do, my answer would be this: pass a scire facias to repeal fraudulent patents and secure the inventor against its operations, and all other defences after the fifth trial, making the prosecutor in the second suit, if defeated, pay all expenses the inventor is put to, double in the third, double that in the fourth, and double again in the fifth. Such a law would soon end, all patent-stealings, robberies, bribery, and everything else which now securse inventors.

HORACE H. DAY. curse inventors.

THE PROSPECTS OF RECIPROCITY.

The correspondent of The Courier and Enquirer, in a letter dated July 30, shows that the prospect for the Reci-

letter dated July 30, shows that the prospect for the Reciprocity treaty is very doubtful. He says:

"I regret to discover that a very serious northern opposition to the Reciprocity treaty exists, and that there remains little probability of its confirmation at this session,
if at all. Mr. Mason made repeated motions last week to
go into Executive Session, with a view of acting upon this
subject, and upon a long list of nominations that have
hern submitted since the last Executive string. The Givil
and Diplomatic and the River and Harbor Appropriation
bills were interposed, and the latter measure is still pending.

"Mr. Hamlin of Maine has gone home on account of a domestic affliction, and will not return. Neither of the Now-Jercey Senators are here or are expected to be here. The two Senators from Pennsylvania are hostile to the treaty. Judge Wade of Ohio has declared that it embraces principles which he cannot sanction, and as at present advised, he contemplates voting against it. It is my impression that Senator Fish also regards the treaty unfavorably. Here are seven northern Senators whose votes will be wanting, or, it is apprehended, adverse to the ratification of the treaty. The necessity of an Executive Session tomorrow is so great that it cannot be avoided, and Mr. Mason has promised that he will insist upon some definite action on this important subject.

"But it is alleged that the gigantic plans of northern anaexition, lately developed, have frightened the original southern friends of the measure. It was argued on Monday last in the Senate, that the North was openly demanding or secretly intriguing for the acquisition of all British America, with its three millions of square miles and three millions of inhabitants: that money had been offered for Van Conver's Island, in the confident hope that within five years it would be a State of this Union: that a negotiation had been commenced for the purchase of Sitka and the surrounding Russian province, with the same ultimate object: that a treaty or convention for the purchase and annexation of the Sandwich Islands group was probably already matured, with a view to the increase of northern power: while the Sonth appealed in vain for the annexation of Cuba, to afford her additional domestic security, and immunity from danger from without. Without replying to these complaints, it is enough to state that the facts alleged are mainly true, and that the existence of them constitutes at this time a barrier to the confirmation of the Marcy and Elgin treaty, which will perhaps be found altogether impossible.

NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The road from Sinnamahonine, Putter Country, Penn., Saurday, July 22.

The road from Sinnamahoning to Coudersport, is merely a forest path. It winds along the banks of the stream, now close by the waters and now rising up the bill-side and passing under cover of the tall trees which interleads their branches above it. Springs the bill-side and passing under cover of the tail trees which interlock their branches above it. Springs sparkle by the way, and brooklets cross the path. It is a toilsome road, and the thirteen miles are accomplished in six hours. The wagon bounds from root to root, rattles along over stones, and shakes dyspepsia clear from the system. We meet no other trains, and, at long intervals only, see rude houses. The note of the wild bird sounds through the forest, and squirrels are represented by the results of the property of scamper along the fallen trees. Were it night, we should hear the voice of wild animals, and catch the quick foot-fall of the deer, as he bounds through the brake, or forces his antlers among the dense under-bush. Deer-licks are numerous along the "ruins," and the hunters' night lodges, with the black remains of the last fire, are seen at intervals from the road.

It is nightfall, and, avoiding the broken bridge, we It is nightfall, and, avoiding the broken bridge, we drive through the Alleghany River and enter Coudersport—the metropolis of all this region, and the county seat of Potter. Mills is on his door-step, and his good-natured landlord-face expands with pleasure as his hearty "How are you!" greets the travelers, and he shakes us each by the hand right hospitably, as he assists our weariness from the wagon. Then Mills insinuates that supper is preparing, and he be-guiles the waiting moments with some of his best stories. Mills is a "brick," and he who passes Coudersport without an interview with him, misses "a "joy forever." The village has a new look. Indeed the whole country seems need to most of Michigan. There is an academy here, and churches, and many stores, and pleasant dwellings, and a great Court-House of brick, large enough for a half-dozen Potter Counties. A terrace of hills surrounds the town, and shuts it out from the interminable forests

wagon, baggage, baskets and rids stowed away in the bottom. It is a very hot day, and we have dismal forebodings of an "awful" time. But long before the intensest rays of the sun are felt we are slowly winding along, by a narrow way, among and over the hills, for mile after mile, covered by the dense shade of the tall trees. A breeze springs up in the forest, and between the shade and the light wind our comfort is measurably secured. The road is better than that measurably secured. The road is better than that traveled yesterday, but every whit as wild and uninhabited, for most of the distance. We come to the head waters of the Sinnamnhoning, where they gush out of the living spring, and take up their march for the Susquehanna, and the more distant sea. We stop and imbibe therefrom, and wish a prosperous travel to the glancing stream. We hasten over the hill-top, and chertic are smooth the brooks, that feed the General shortly are among the brooks that feed the Genesee. Herenbouts is a noble lumber region, and evidences of lumbering are seen on all sides. The "cuts" of the pines are piled along the road, and an occasional mill is turning out boards and shingles by the million. These are teamed off to Wellsville, or to to the river, where they can be floated down at high water. All about here, and indeed all through this country.

fires were raging everywhere in the forests. Clouds of smoke filled the atmosphere, and by night the hearcus were lighted up with the fearful glean from the burning timber. The devastation was immense, and the destruction of property very large. The inhabit-ants were fighting desperately for their homes, or looking on despairingly as the devouring element slowly but surely marched through the woods. It was fearful to watch the resistless progress of such a fire-to see the flame steal up over the tall pines, and wrap their green coronals in a red blaze—to see it lick up the arid grass upon the meadows, and play-among the sapless evergreens with its fiery tongues—to see the dead trees a monument of fire, and listen to the sharp crackling among the bush, as the remorseloss blaze speeds on in its mission of ruin. Now it threatens house and barn, and now it mounts the farm fences, and leaves them a smoking heap in its path. fences, and leaves them a smoking heap in its path. Sometimes these fires were near us, as we moved toward Wellsville, and we had an occasional apprehension of a free fight on our own hook. At length, at evening, after a nine hours' ride, the thirty miles were done, and we were at Wellsville, and again at a railroad station, and consequently "within reach of every" where." This town is at the crossing of the Genesce by the Eric Railroad. It is new and active, and of much note in those parts.

o Basell, member of Congress from Hilton & Tylor dangerously ill at Berkeley Springe.

SUMMER ON LONG ISLAND.

Cerrespondence of The N. T. Tribune. GREENPORT, L. I., Monday, July 31, 1854. This is just the spet of all the world for summer recreation. It has been my pleasure to visit most of the fashionable and crowded watering places of our country, where I have been pleased and gratified in body and mind to spend a few days with. I may say, benefit and satisfaction. But here it seems as if the combination of the whole is represented in one for real comfort and enjoyment. The hotels here are in first-rate condition and doing well, while all over the rillage may be seen smaller or larger parties that have gone out of the City to seek a quiet home among the more retired of its inhabitants, and the scene premere retired of its inhabitants, and the seeme pre-sented last eve at about sunset, and until long after dark, was, to say the least, picturesque and en-livening. As the streets and shores, pastures and wood-lawns, were literally lined with human beings, young and old, sedate and gay, from the child in the arms of its parent or nurse to the old and decrepit man. Long have I been a participant of its rural and delightful enjoyments in midsummer, but it seems this year to have a freshness and a beauty never before realized. Refreshing showers and rainy days have of late decked the whole plain with verdure; and the sea-breeze of the evening comes with a welcome better appreciated by a New Yorker, perhaps, than by any other of our race. The roads are all in fine order, and the fishing upon the Bay and Sound never excelled. The drives in that vicinity are equal to any in the Island, with plenty of conveniences for all who would ride, while the Bay is dotted with small craft both graceful and And as for sea-bathing, all who have enjoyed it

andank, and the "Toncer"—the first having been this senson greatly enlarged.

To those, then, wishing to spend a few days in the country for improvement, let me recommend them to Greenport.

Yours,

D. W.

speak in its praise; without a rival for safety and quiet-ness. The principal hotels are the "Peconia," "Wy-"andank," and the "Toncer"—the first having been

RECENT DEATHS.

RECENT DEATHS.

DEATH OF Two OLD MEX.—The death of Pardon Salisbury and Payton Dana, two of the oldest men in this city, was recorded in our issue of Saturday. Both of them were nearly ninety years of age. Both of them were merchanics: the former a shipwight and the latter a watchmaker. During their long lives, they sustained the eaviable reputation of useful citizens and honest men. Mr. Salisbury has many harmless eccentricities of character. He was singularly reserved in his habits and manners: so much so, that he has not, for the last half century, mingled even in neighborhood society. The most urgent solicitations of personal friends could not induce him, in times of the greatest political excitement, to vote in any election. Mr. Dana, on the contrary, was eminently social and genial in his nature. He took a lively interest in all matters of public concepts, and almost aniformly exercised his remail in his nature. He took a lively interest in all matters of public concern, and almost aniformly exercised his right of suffrage. He was an ultra Washingtonian Federalist, and, like most all sged men of that school, constantly deplored the degeneracy of these latter days. His knowledge of our local history, and or the men who have made that history, for the last seventy-five years, was not surpassed by any man in the city. Nor was his information confined to local topics. Through life he was a great reader, and his memory was exceedingly retentive. Possessing as he did, to a remarkable degree, the rare faculty of not growing old, his companionship was as agreeable to the young as to the old. Although nearly four score and ten, he enjoyed the world and all its plessures with nearly as keen a zest as many men in their youth. He leaves a numerous posterity, some of whom are in the fourth generation.

Providence Journal, Jist all.

DEATR OF A CENTENARIAN.—An old colored woman, fa-

ten, he enjoyed the world and all its pleasures with nearly as keen a zest as many men in their yearth. He leaves a numerous posterity, some of whom are in the fourth generation.

Death of a Centenarian.—Anold colored woman, familiarly known as Hagar, died in this village on Saturdey last. Her age is not exactly known, but from the most reliable data at our command we infer that she must have been upward of a hundred years. She was born a slave in Newark, N. J., and was brought to Stamford when she was five or six years old, and lived here until the day of her death. A fady, Mrs. Knapp, now living, aged 30, remembers that hiagar used to carry her when a child. Assuming that Mrs. Knapp must have been three years old at the time to which her recollection extends, and that Hagar must have been 13 to be charged with the care of children, it will make her age at the time of her death 106 years. Another circumstance confirms this view of the case. During the Revolutionary war Hagar was a cook in Weed's Tavern, and her husband, Guorge Dykins, was hostler in the same establishment. Hagar used to relate that she once cooked a dinner for Gen. Washington when he stopped at the tavern whole on his way to Cambridge. Mass., the headquarters of the American army, in June, 1775. On the same occasion Washington presented to her husband a silver dollar for his name's sake. Supposing Hagar to have been 27 at that time, it would make her age 106, as in the case of the first supposition. In all probability this is very nearly her age.

Supposing He had spent the day in the discharge of his duties as Suprintendent on the railroad, and had been up to Fullon and above. He returned in the afternoon and spent some time at the dept in cheerful conversation with friends, and in apparent good health. He walked to his residence at tea-time; and on reaching home he sat down, and immediately complained of being tired and ill, and in a few moments expired in his chair with scarcely a struggle, and before medical aid could be procured. Mr. Skin

PIONEER WEDDING-ROMANCE IN REALITY.

From The Council Bluffs Bugle, July 19.

Married, in camp, near Nebraska Centre, June 10, Mr. Alba Sherman to Miss Mary Swan.

Alba Sherman to Miss Mary Swan.

The hall was a delightful portion of the Platt Valley, with the canopy of the skies adorned by twinking stars, shaded by light clouds. The music, the soothing tumbling ripples of the Platte, on one side, and far in the distance, on the other, low rumbling thunder with faint flashes of livid lightning.

The Hon. A. W. Babbitt, Secretary of Utah, dressed in his pioneer suit of buckskin, made a very happy and appropriate speech to the as-embled spectators, scated around on the bosom of mother Earth, within the corrill, among whom were the Hon. Geo. P. Stilee, Associate Justice of Utah, and Dr. Clark, the pioneer of Platte Valley, and several other distinguished guests.

The ceremony being over, Judge Stiles, in his usual agreeable manner, peculiar to hinself, made a brief, con-

and several other distinguished guests.

The ceremony being over Judge Stiles, in his usual agreeable manner, peculiar to himself, made a brief, congratulatory speech. He remarked in conclusion: "We "pioneers and our postcrity must plant the stars and "stripes on the eastern continent: which was received with much applause. The bridegroom proposed three times three for the passage of the Nebraska bill, Judge Dougals and Gen. A. C. Dodge, which made the welkin ring through the Platte Valley and Grand Island, as none but pioneers can do. Next came the supper, not on mahogany tables covered with rich service of silver, but on two Mackinaw blankets spread on the ground. The bill of tare included dried buffalo tongues, dried vension, boiled antelope, boiled ham, wild duck, penola soup, cakes of all sorts and sizes: for wine, pure Platte water. Ye dainty dyseptics of crowded cines, who attend bridal parties in costly palaces of American mold, think you ever enjoyed such a repast? The bride presided with a native ease and gentility which showed she was worthy of the heart and hand she had just received. Her graceful manners and sensible remarks drew forth the admiration of all, and showed she had been under the pupilage of that accomplished lady, Mrs. A. W. Babbitt.

The anusements commenced by an Indian dance, followed by country figures. Platte Valley cotillion, and closed with the tempest, with good wishes for long life and blessings on the first narried couple at Nebraska Centre. The company gave hearty cheers for the appointment of old pioneers to office in the West, instead of the eastern silk stocking gentry, and retired to their respective tents, feeling assured that they would live to travel up the Platte Valley with the iron horse, instead of the slew, patient ox, and instead of Fawnee difficulties, they would have to look out for railroad runners, hotel porters and hack drivers, that they did not get in the wrong car, go & a poor hotel, or get fleeced out of double fees by the cars ming backman. The whole b

A SAD STORY.

The following extraordinary case occurred in Mississippi

under the slave law of that State:

A planter was afflicted with a loathsome disease. So offensive were the ulcers that he was deserted by his white friends, and while thus afflicted and forsaken, a girl, whom he owned as a slave, kindly and patiently waited upon him, dressed his ulcers, cleansed his person, and watched ever him until he eventually recovered. With gratitude and affection to his benefactor, he took her to Cincinnati, Ohio, executed to her a deed of manumission, had it recorded, returned to Mississippi, and there married her in legal form. They fixed together affectionately for many years, reared a family of children, and, as he lay upon his death-bed, by will he divided his property between his wife and children. His brothers hearing of his death, came forward and demanded the property. The widow and children were indignant at the demand. They, too were seized; and the validity of that marriage was tried before Judge Sharkley, of that State, who decided that the whole matter was a fraud upon the law of Slavery—that the property belonged to the collateral heirs. His widow was sold by the surviving brothers, the children were bid off at public auction, and both mather and children now toil in chains or sleep in service revers. der the slave law of that State : were bid off at public auction, and both mother i children now toll in chains or sleep in servile graves.

AN AFFRAY BETWEEN VIRGINIANS AND COLORED WAITERS-THE AFFAIR COM-PROMISED IN COURT.

Carrespondence of The Bultimore Nos.

Cark May, (Island,) N. J., Friday, July 23, 1834.

A violent fracas come off at one of the houses here between one of a party of three Virginians and a namber of the colored men (waiters) at said house, on Wednesday evening last about 8 o'clock. It grew out of a colored bey having deceived one of the Virginians, for which ho smacked his jaw with his band; when the father of the boy, a very large and powerful man, who was by and saw him strike the blow, seized a stick of wood and then agaze, and attacked the Virginian, when he drew his drk, and the trifling matter ripenes into a violent fracas.

One of the Virginians was knocked down, while one of the colored men had his face terribly braised and puried about his eye during the facess in which, if I mistake not, the three Virginians were involved, and most of the colored men, before it terminated. After the fraces the head waiter also a colored man frequently went to the landlerd and pressed him to get him to turn the Virginians out of the house that night, but he refused, stating that they themselves had said they would leave the next morning, and he was satisfied they would.

The next morning the parties were brought before Court, when the Virginians compromised the matter by paying their attorney \$200 and the costs of court. The mency was generously advanced by the landlord of the house where the affray occurred.

GREAT FIRE AT POUGHKEEPSIE-LOSS FROM \$50,000 TO \$75,000.

About 5 o clock this morning fire was discovered in the nerth end of the third story of the extensive Pin and Carpet Factory in this city, which continued to increase, notwithstanding the efforts of our firemen, until the entire building, with its valuable contents, was destroyed.

The second story of the building was occupied by Mesers, Charles H. & William Sedgwick for the manufactory of horticultural hardware, &c., and was fired with valuable machinery and stock, which were nearly all destroyed, and upon which there was no insurance of \$1,000, which will cover but a small portion of the loss.

The remainder of the building was occupied by Mesers, C. M. & G. P. Petton as a carpet and pin factory, and their entire machinery and a portion of their stock were destroyed.

The loss of the Mesers, Pelton, who were also the own-

destroyed.

The loss of the Messrs, Pelton, who were also the own-crs of the building, must be immense. They were insured for \$23,000. How the fire originated is a mystery, but it is supposed

Gu Now De R.—Revere!—Our readers may have heard the story of the Yankee shoomaker who purchased of a peddler half-a-bushel of shoe pegs, all neatly sharpened at one end, and warranted to be the best of maje, and who found them, or inspection, to be nothing but pine. Not caring to be "taken in and done for after that fashion, and being constitutionally fond of whatling, he went at them with his jock haife, and sharpening the other end of each peg, resold them to the peddler on his next trip for—eats! The colesties, whose impative faculities have always been notorious, have improved their recent opportunities of infercourse with the Yankee barbarians by learning a lesson or two out of their book, and are vindicating their capacity by beating the originals. This is seen in a portion of the return earge of the ship Eagle, which recently arrived from San Francisco. In what particular disguise the component parts were sent out we cannot learn. But the shape in which fleely have come back shows that the Chinamen are quite shrewd enough to prosper by the side of the catest Yankee in the land of their adoption. We have before us a specimen of gamponder tea, said to be a fair sample of of tuns, which arrived from San Francisco in the ship Eagle, to "order." There is not the least su ell or taste of tea about it, but in appearance it is the most complete initian on we ever saw. It is probably made of thin paper rolled in mail; but in weight, color, peculiar shape of the leaf, and everything else but fleer, it cannot be distinguished from the genuine article. Even the little bits of booken stones seen in good samples of gunpowder tea are imitated to the life—apparently all from the same materied. Once mixed with genuine tea, the adulteration could bardly be discovered; and it may be well for dealers in this vicinity to keep a look-out as to the distinguished iron the genuine strile, Even the little bits of booken stones seen in good samples of gunpowder tea are imitated to the life—apparently all from the same material. On

Bettorso—Our cotemporary down the street made a narrow escape on Thursday night. At about 12 o clock the foreman of the news-room, in the fifth story, was alarmed by the smell of smoke, which he shortly afterward ascertained proceeded from the job-room in the third story. He awakened the foreman of that department, who succeeded in swirging by a rope through the window of the the department he door being locked. He then found a fire had been kindled under the large cylinder press, and it was burning briskly. This was evidently done to cause its full through the floor, in which case, from its excessive weight, it would most probably have term through each floor in its descent. A candle an inch in length was burning among a pile of lose paper, under some shelving, containing a quantity of paper in solid bundles, and which, when the fight should have reached some light paper upon which the candle was placed, would most probably have effected the object. The incendiaries must have left before completing their arrangements, as similar pieces of candles were found in various parts of the room, but they had not been lighted. The villain or villains must have entered through a broken pane of glass of an extra size over the door, or with a false key. No clue has been found as yet to lead to the arrest of the perpetrators, dirthough they have been scented; individuals are on their track. The premises were unwatched, but hereafter a couple of watchmen will be on the alert each night.

[Clacianstat Gazette, July 28] Buttoine — Our cotemporary down the street made a nar-row escape on Thursday night. At about 12 o'clock the

HORRIBLE CASEALTY—WORKMAN NEARLY BOLLED TO DEATH.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a German named Sammel Havener, aged about 40 years, while at work at the distillery of Bryan, Maitland & Co., at Canton, needentally fell into a large vat, filled with swill, heated almost to the boiling point. Notwithstanding the intense agony which the poor man must have been enduring at the time, he succeeded in extricating himself from what might have well been termed the bach of death. Medical assistance being promptly sent for, soon arrived in the person of Dr. A. J. Dalrympie, who deserves the highest meed of praise for his unwearred, une assing and skilled efforts to save the life of the unfortunate workman, whose skin was actually holled away from various perts of the face, hands, feet and body. The sufferer was removed to his residence, in the rear of the distillery, where his reception, by a fond wife, and five affectionate children, was truly a scene of a heart-rending nature. Notwithstanding the humane efforts of Dr. Dairympie in behalf of the poor victim, it is feared he is beyond the reach of human remedies, and we were informed at an early hour this morning that his death was hourly anticipated.

[Baltunore Argus, 37th.

An Outragement of the poor the days HORRIBLE CASUALTY-WORKMAN NEARLY BOILED TO

arly hour this morning that his death was hourly ated. [Baltimore Argus, 29th.

AN OUTRAGEOUS ROBERY.—During the past few days warious rumors of a most fiendish and branches.] AN OUTRAGEOUS KORRENT.—During the past few days we have heare various rumors of a most fieudish and bratal transaction recently occurring near Adelpha, in Ross County. We now have the straight of the story from The Chillicothe Gazzite. It is one of the bodiest pieces of villory that has lately failen under our observation. The

Gazette says:
"We learn that on last evening the house of Mr. Abernathy, an old gentiuman residing in Coldrain township, near Adelpha, in this county, was entered by three ruffians, who seized and tied the old man fast in bed. The old lady was very decrepid, and the only remaining person about the house was a widowed granddaughter. One of the villains took her by the throat, and threatened her of the villains took her by the throat, and threatened her life if she did not tell where their money was secreted. She confessed the place where two or three hundred dollars, belonging to her, was hid. They took the and a certificate of deposit on the Valley Bank for some hundred or more, and robbed the old man of all he had, which is said to have been between \$6,000 and \$7,000. Mr. Abernathy was known to be a man of money, and it was said, kept much secreted about his bouse. He is \$1 years of age. No suspicious as to the pepetrators of this foul deed."

Athens (J.) Messenger, 20th att.

No suspicious as to the poperators of this tou door.

Altens (O) Messenger, 20th sit.

Narrow Estarz.—The family of William St., Esq., had a providential escape from a rabid dog ou saturday last. The dog anddenly dashed from the road into the house among the females of the family, darting from one open room to another, and being only restrained from his spasmodic attempts to bite, by one of the ladies, who seized a broom for that purpose, while another, with true intrepidity, rushed up stairs and seizing two loaded gans, alarmed some work people near, who finally dispatched the desperate animal, but not until he had entered the dwelling two or firee times, and on one occasion passing up stairs, and darting through a second-story window. The mouth of the animal was covered with fosses, and quantities of the saliva marked his progress through the house. Less courage than was displayed by the ladies might have ended in disastrous consequences.

Two Ladies Drowned,—A very melancholy accident

Two Lables Dhowsed.—A very melancholy accident occurred last evening on Dans No. 1, above this City. It seems that two ladies, one the daughter of Mr. David. Woods, residing between the Two-mile and Four-mile Runs on this side of the Monongahela, and the other a relation of hers, undertook to row themselves across the dam from the Birmingham side home—and that when they got into the middle of the river the skiff sprung a-leak, by which it filled and went down, causing both ladies to be drowned. It occurred about so clock last evening, when the darkness prevented that timely assistance which daylight would have afforded. We learn that the bodies of both ladies were recovered this morning.

This Ill fixed steamer is again above.

The Traveler.—This ill fated steamer is again above water. Last night the steam-pump fixed on the bows of the boat was put in motion, and slowly but surely she rose from her muddy bed in the bottom of the river. She can yet become one of the finest vessels adout, and maintain her excellent reputation, second to none on the Western (Chicago Journal, July 28.

Mackerel.—The Yarmouth Register says that several mackere fishermen arrived at that place last week, bringing in very small fares. One vessel, it is said, has been absent about four weeks and has not taken a barrel, while, the highest fare will not exceed ten barrels. Mackerel acu reported to be plenty, but won't blite.

Sysamer Runst.—The steamer Agawam was destroyed by fire in the Connecticut River on Friday evening, such

by fire in the Connecticut River on Friday evening, oit. The fire is supposed to have had its trivial at control of the contro